

***Catada icelomorpha* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911
syn.n., new junior, subjective synonym of *Catada*
ndalla BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 (Lepidoptera:
Noctuidae: Hypeninae)**

M. Lödl

Abstract

Catada icelomorpha BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 syn.n. is presented as a new junior, subjective synonym of *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911. Both taxa are illustrated.

Zusammenfassung

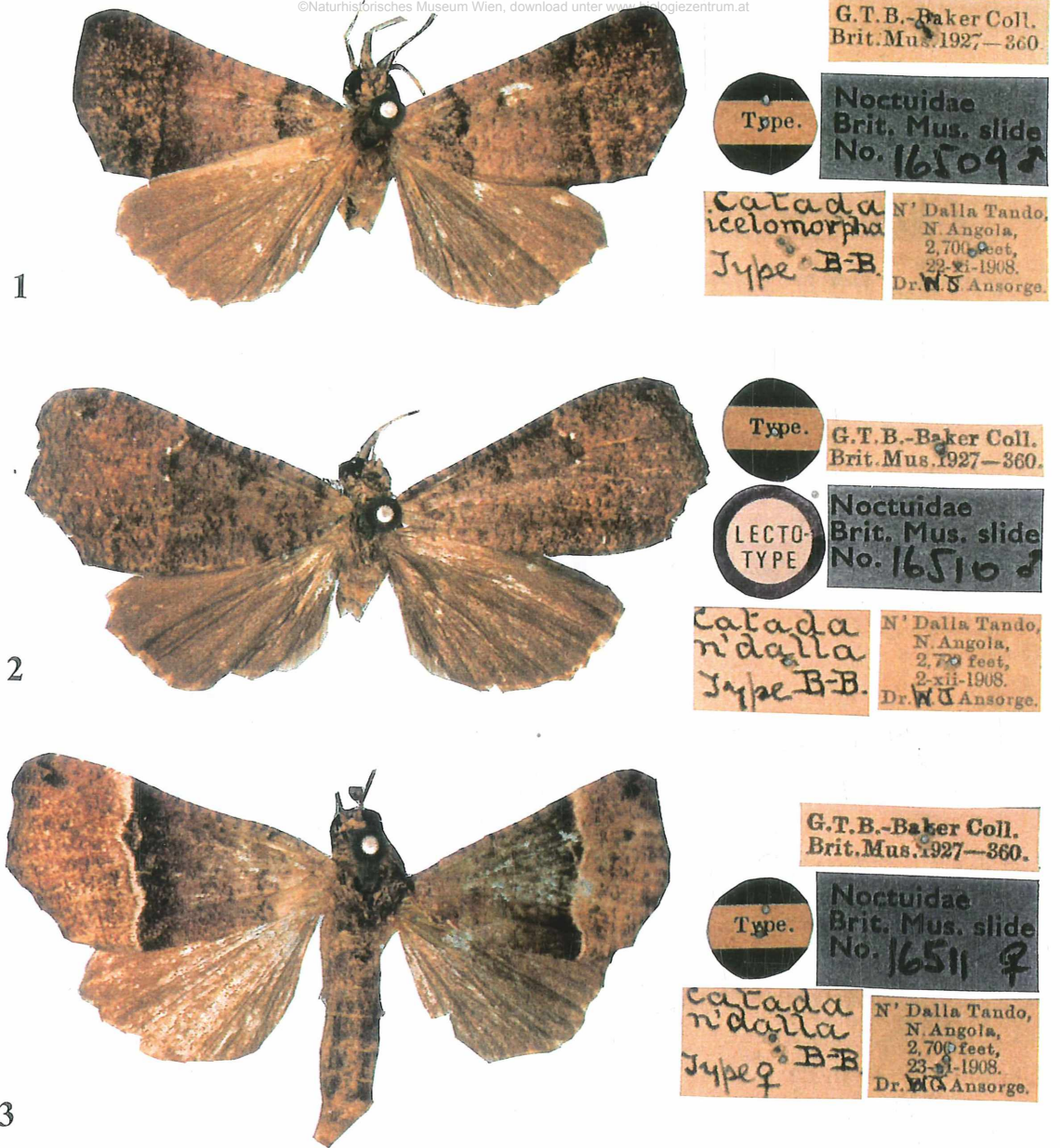
Catada icelomorpha BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 syn.n. wird als neues, jüngeres, subjektives Synonym von *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 präsentiert. Beide Taxa werden abgebildet.

Key words: *Catada*, Ethiopian Region, Hypeninae, new synonym.

Introduction

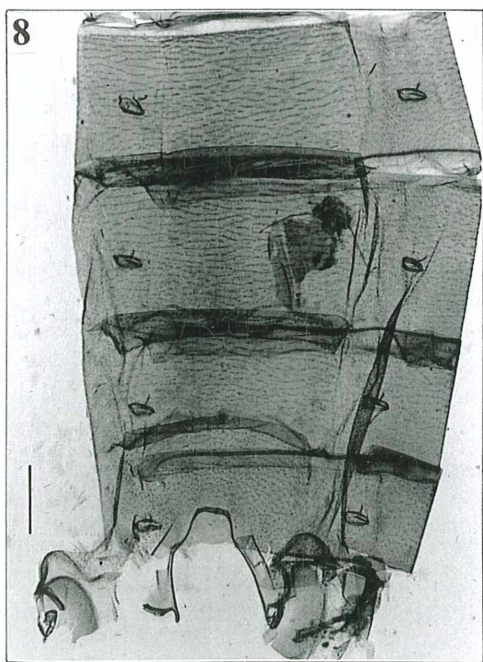
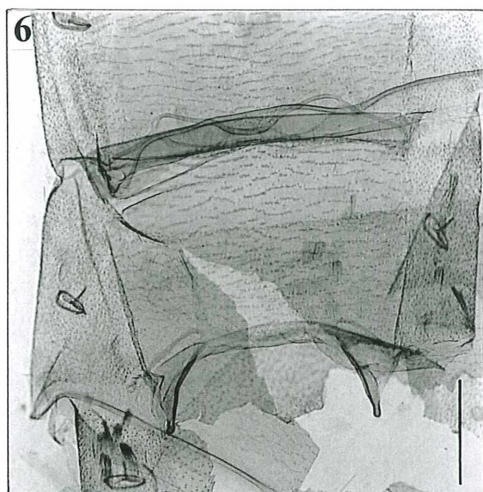
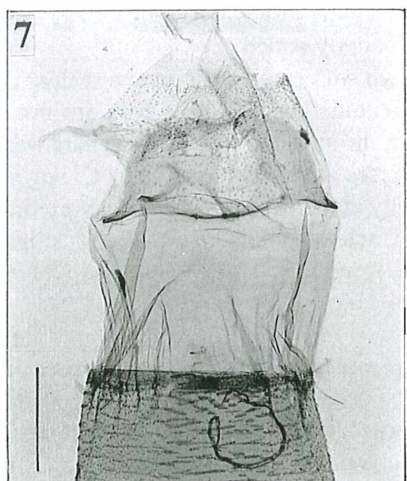
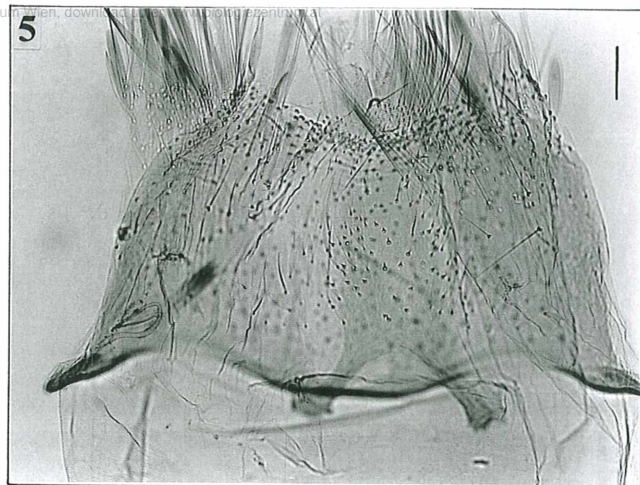
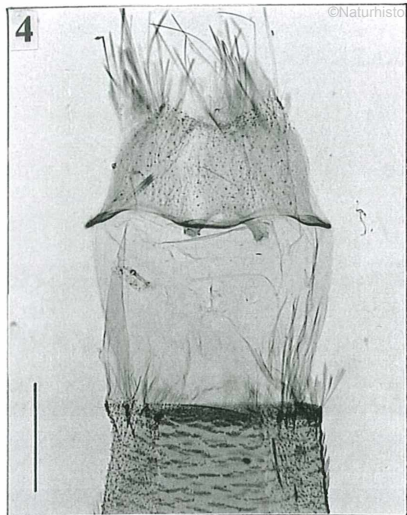
The first contribution to the revision of the genus *Catada* WALKER, [1859] 1858 (LÖDL 1999) contained a redescription of the type-species *Catada vagalis* (WALKER, [1859] 1858) [*Bocana*] (= *Catada glomerata* WALKER, [1859] 1858) and a brief typology of the genus as it has been recognized so far. An annotated list of species had been added in that paper.

Now the African species *Catada icelomorpha* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 syn.n. was found to be a junior, subjective synonym of *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911. The synonymy is based on line priority in the original description. Both taxa are redescribed and illustrated in this paper with their type-specimens and the genitalia structures.



Figs. 1-3:

Fig. 1. *Catada icelomorpha* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, holotype ♂.- Fig. 2: *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, lectotype ♂.- Fig. 3: dto.- paralectotype ♀.



Figs. 4-8 *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, Abdomina:

Fig. 4: *C. ndalla*, lectotype ♂, Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16510. 8th abdominal segment. Scale = 0.5 mm.- **Fig. 5:** dto.- Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 6:** dto.- 2nd and 3rd abdominal segment. Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 7:** *C. icelomorpha*, holotype ♂, Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16509. 8th abdominal segment. Scale = 0.5 mm.- **Fig 8:** *C. ndalla*, paralectotype ♀, Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16511. Basal abdominal segments. Scale = 0.5 mm.

(Figs. 1-20)

Catada ndalla BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911: 538.

Catada icelomorpha BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911: 538. **syn.n.**

Type material:

C. ndalla: **Lectotype**, ♂, „Type \ LECTOTYPE \ N'Dalla Tando, N.Angola, 2,700 feet, 2-xii-1908. Dr. W. T. Ansorge. | *Catada n'dalla* B-B. Type \ G.T.B.-Baker Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-360. \ Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16510 ♂“ (BMNH) (Fig. 2).- **Paralectotype**, 1 ♀, „Type \ N'Dalla Tando, N.Angola, 2,700 feet, 23-xi-1908. Dr. W. T. Ansorge. | *Catada n'dalla* B-B. Type ♀ \ G.T.B.-Baker Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-360. \ Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16511 ♀“ (BMNH) (Fig. 3).

C. icelomorpha: **Holotype**, ♂, „Type \ N'Dalla Tando, N.Angola, 2,700 feet, 22-xi-1908. Dr. W. T. Ansorge. | *Catada icelomorpha* B-B. Type \ G.T.B.-Baker Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-360. \ Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16509 ♂“ (BMNH) (Fig. 1).

C. ndalla is a justified emendation of the original „*C. n'dalla*“

Description:

Head: Brown and reddish brown, smoothly scaled without frontal tuft. Labial palps long, sickle shaped and upcurved with very long third joint. Labial palps also smoothly scaled.

Thorax and abdomen (Figs. 4-6): Brown and reddish brown with single dark brown scales. The sternites of the abdominal segments exhibit bars which can be deltoid shaped. These bars are not so prominent as in *C. vagalis* (LÖDL 1999: 139) (Figs. 6 (♂), 8 (♀)). In the male the first of these bars wears two apophyses protruding into the abdominal lumen. These apophyses are not so long as in *C. vagalis*. The 8th abdominal segment is covered with hair-like scales, especially at the caudal margin. The proximal margin of the 8th segment is prominent and forms two fine pointed, sclerotized „wings“ The 8th sternite inside wears two horns with broad tips which obviously are muscle insertions. These horns protrude into the abdominal lumen (Figs. 4-5, 7).

Wings: Wingspan = 21 – 23 mm; length : width of forewing = 1.67 – 1.77. The forewings are of typical shape, more or less stout with the outer margin edged in the middle. The colour is brown or pale brown, speckled with small dark brown stripes. The females are more contrasting in colour and pattern. The median line is weak, waved and dark, accompanied by a ivory coloured band only in the female. The antemedial band – if present - is dark brown and simple. The subterminal area is light brown in the female and speckled. The hindwings are dark brown and of one colour.

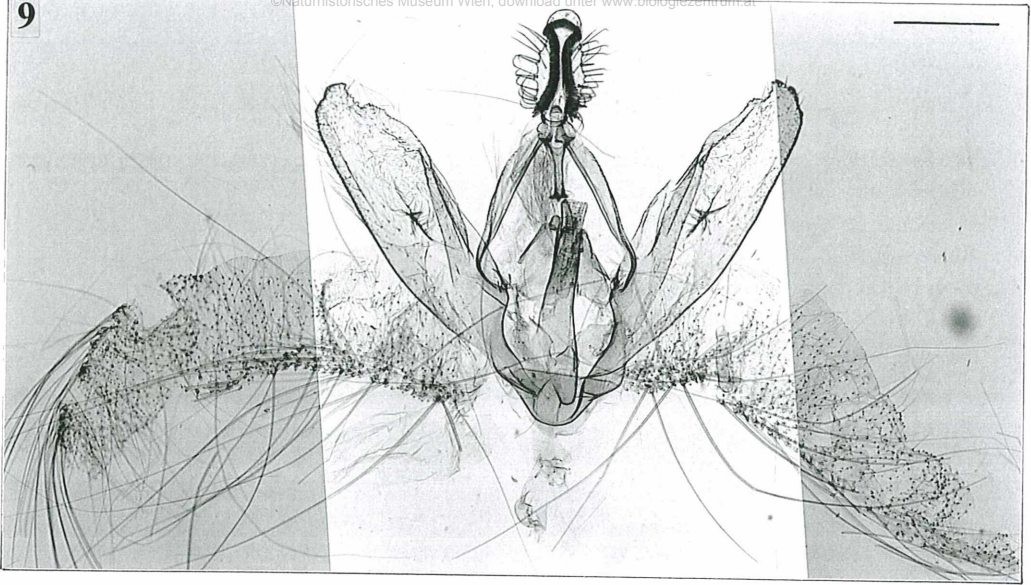
♂-genitalia (Figs. 9-17): The male genitalia is typical for the genus, it exhibits big and long, flabby sacculus-tubes with hair-like scales and a very aberrant uncus. The valves are simple, not divided into two horns. The distal end of the valve wears a group of warts (Fig. 11). In the middle of the valve stands a skinny fold with a small, skinny process (Fig. 12). The uncus is helmet-like with a lace of heavily sclerotized spines. The scaphium is also heavily sclerotized, like a shovel with a three-pronged end. The base of the scaphium wears a horn on each side (Figs. 14-17). The aedeagus is a relatively long, slightly curved tube with a blunt end. The vesica is covered with small spines (Fig. 13), a cornutus is missing. The length of the aedeagus in relation to the height of the genitalia corpus (measured from vinculum to the caudal end of the tegumen) is 0.67 - 0.7. The same relation in *C. vagalis* is 0.5. The length of the uncus in relation to the height of the genitalia corpus is 0.37 – 0.39 (*C. vagalis*: 0.24).

♀-genitalia (Figs. 18-20): As usual, the female genitalia is quite insignificant, just a skinny sack (bursa) and – quite different from the sclerotizations of *C. vagalis* - a rather long and thin ductus bursae. The total length is 5.5 mm. The papillae anales are well developed, the apophyses anteriores are very short (Fig. 19). The ostium is surrounded by a skinny fold densely covered with spines (Fig. 20).

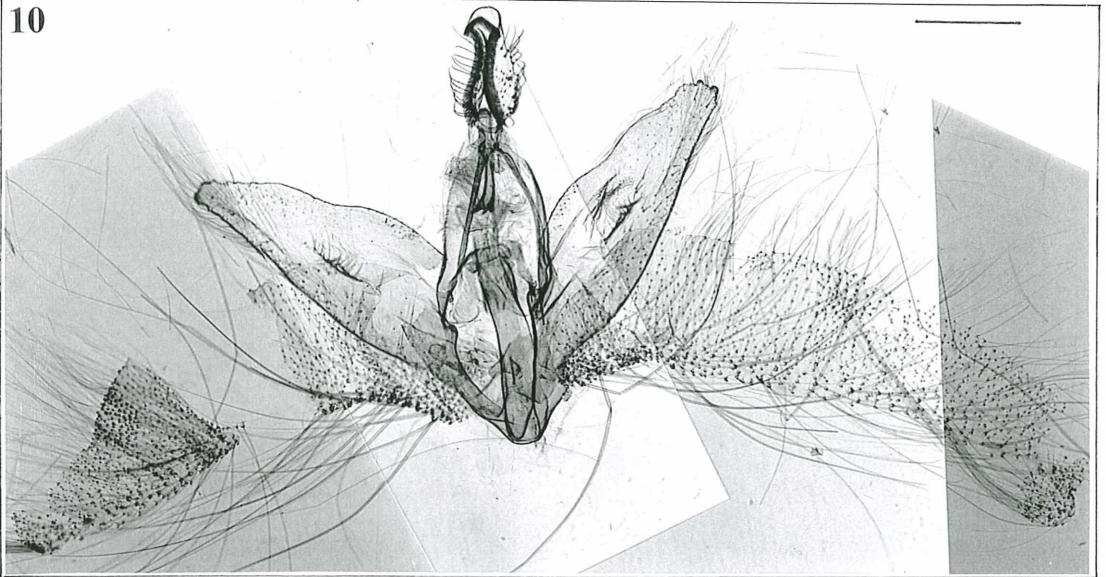
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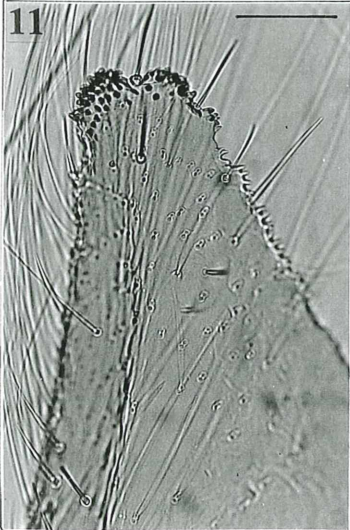
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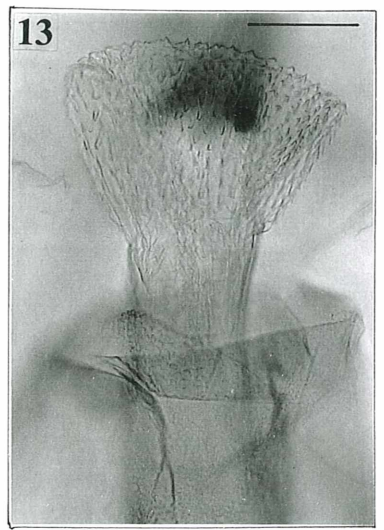
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13



Figs. 9-13 *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, ♂-genitalia (previous page / vorige Seite):

Fig. 9: *Catada icelomorpha* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911 **syn.n.**, holotype ♂, genitalia, total (aedeagus in situ). Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16509. Scale = 0.5 mm.

Fig. 10: *C. ndalla*, lectotype ♂, genitalia, total (aedeagus in situ). Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16510. Scale = 0.5.

Fig. 11: dto.- Distal part of the left valve. Scale = 0.1 mm.

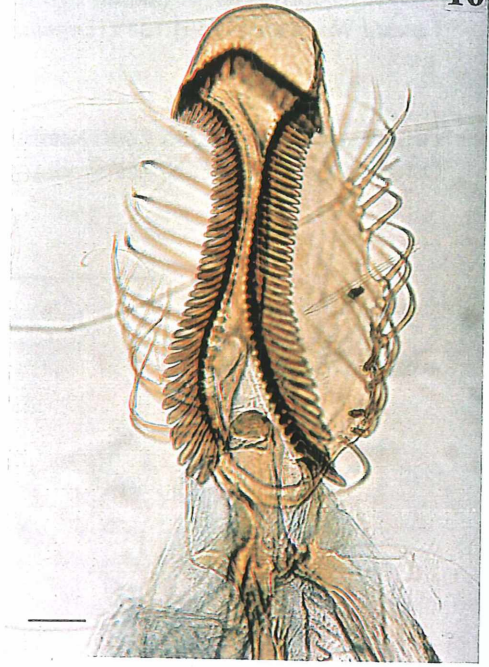
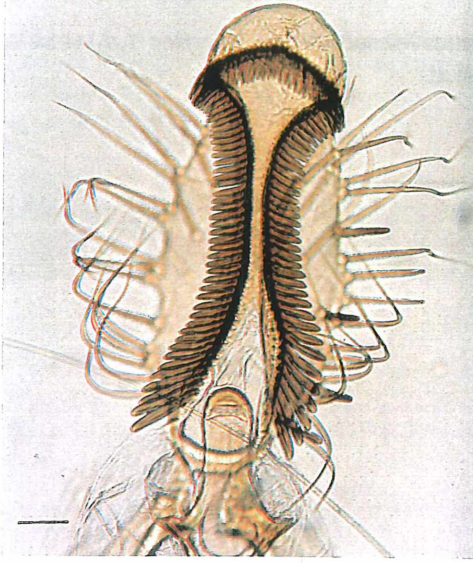
Fig. 12: dto.- Skinny fold in the middle of the left valve. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Fig. 13: dto.- Distal end of aedeagus with spiny vesica. Scale = 0.1 mm.

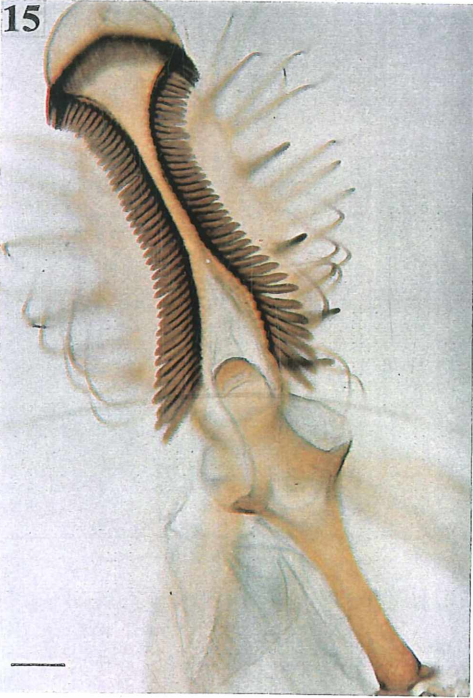
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16



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Figs. 14-17 *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, ♂-genitalia:

Fig. 14: *Catada icelomorpha* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, holotype ♂. Uncus. Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16509. Scale = 0.1 mm.- Fig. 15: dto.- Scaphium. Scale = 0.1 mm.- Fig. 16: *Catada ndalla*, lectotype ♂. Uncus. Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16510. Scale = 0.1 mm.- Fig. 17: dto.- Scaphium. Scale = 0.1 mm.

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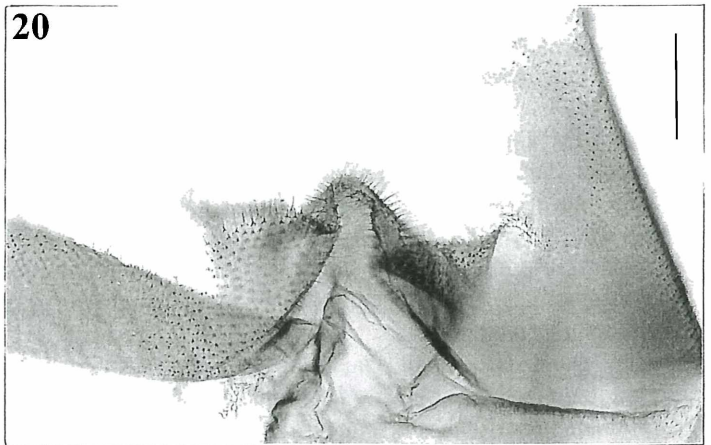
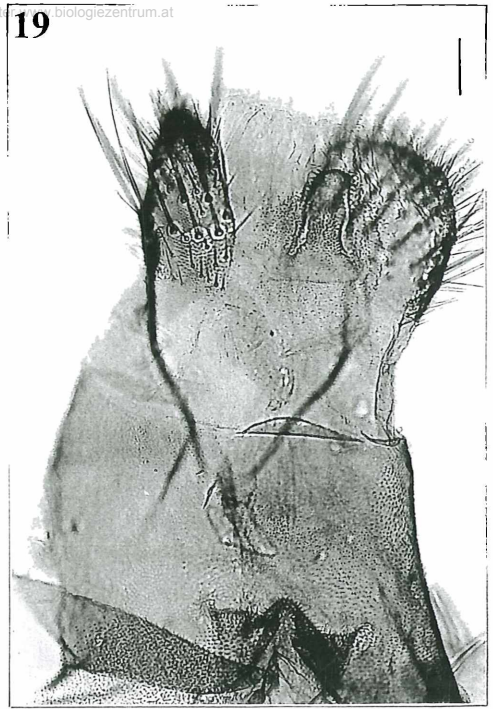
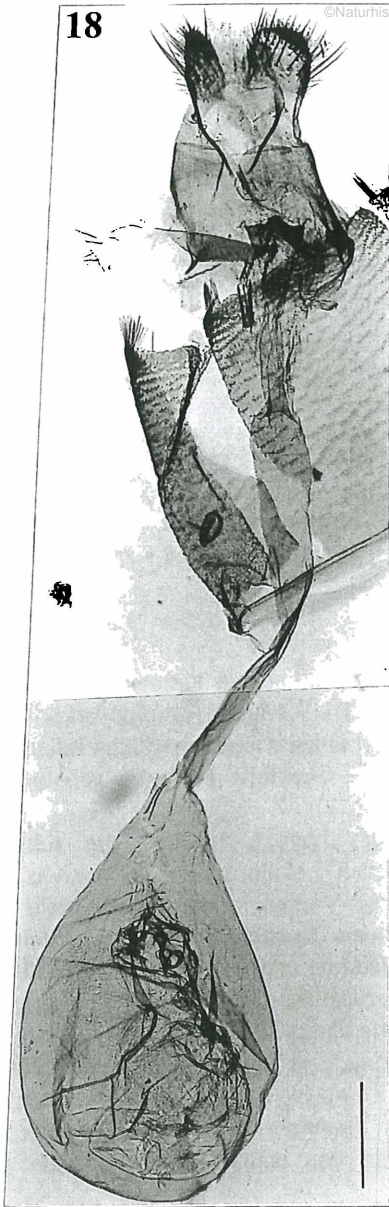


Fig. 18-20 *Catada ndalla* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, paralectotype, ♀-genitalia. Noctuidae Brit. Mus. slide No. 16511:

Fig. 18: Genitalia, total. Scale = 0.5 mm.- **Fig. 19:** Papillae anales and apophyses. Scale = 0.1 mm.- **Fig. 20:** Ostium with spiny fold. Scale = 0.1 mm.

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